FOUR NEW BUPRESTIDÆ FROM ARIZONA

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Acmæodera lineipicta Fall, n. sp.

Moderately elongate, subdepressed, black bronzed; prothorax with lateral marginal yellow spot, elytra with discal and lateral yellow vittæ, the former occupying intervals 3-5 in anterior half or more, but becoming narrower toward the apex; the lateral vitta occupying the outer three intervals, the marginal interval with some black maculation posteriorly. Vestiture above of very fine erect blackish hairs mixed with some of paler tint on the pronotum, especially toward the sides; beneath with rather sparse whitish pubescence.

Head densely punctate, a moderate median impression.

Prothorax four-fifths wider than long, sides arcuately narrowed from base to apex, base not wider than that of the elytra; surface with moderately coarse punctures, which are close but not in contact on the disk, denser at sides.

Elytra narrowed from base to apex; striæ closely punctate, feebly impressed toward the suture, more distinctly so laterally; interspaces with a row of finer punctures.

Prosternum feebly trisinuate in front; abdomen sparsely punctured; apical ventral plate small, thin, evenly rounded.

Length (type) 8.7 mm.; width 3 mm.

Described from two examples, sex unknown, sent me by Mr. D. K. Duncan, who took them at San Carlos Lake near Globe, Arizona.

In form and structure nearly identical throughout with *hepburni,* of which it may prove to be a color variant or local race. As it comes from quite outside the known range of *hepburni* and no intermediates have been seen, it may, for the present at least, be given specific standing.

Type in my own collection; paratype returned to Mr. Duncan.

Acmæodera carlota Fall, n. sp.

Subcylindrical, moderately convex; piceous, head, thorax and body beneath more or less feebly bronzed; elytra with very irregular dull yellow markings which generally predominate over the dark areas; body above with fine erect brown or fuscous hairs, beneath sparsely clothed with cinereous hairs.

Head convex, a feeble median impression and a short vertical carina; fifth antennal joint abruptly broader than the fourth.

Prothorax unicolorous, not quite twice as wide as long, widest at middle, base and apex subequal, sides subevenly arcuate, side margins distinct only in front; surface punctures very coarse, shallow and polygonally crowded; median impression feeble, lateral impressions reduced to basal foveæ.

Elytra at base barely equal in width to the thorax, gradually narrowed posteriorly; striæ lightly impressed, coarsely punctate, intervals except the ninth narrower than the striæ, each with a row of fine punctures.

Ventral segments coarsely closely punctate, the last segment without trace of apical plate.

Length 5.75 to 6.8 mm.; width 1.75 to 2.2 mm.

Described from three examples taken on cactus blooms in April at Wheatfields near Globe, Arizona, by Mr. D. K. Duncan, to whom I am indebted for the short series before me. Type in my collection.

This small species belongs to the "Truncatæ" group of the genus, and in my table (Jour. N. Y. Ent. Soc., 1899, p. 28) runs to *cribricollis*. I have, however, already pointed out (Can. Ent., 1907, p. 241) that *cribricollis* was misplaced in the table and should go under "9" with *insignis* and *gemina* with which it agrees in having the antennæ gradually broader from the third joint.

Agrilus nodicornis Fall, n. sp.

Form rather slender and parallel. Head and thorax black, the former with obscure greenish luster; elytra black with dull blue-green luster along the suture, becoming purplish toward the sides posteriorly, a coppery stripe occupying the outer half or more of the elytra and extending from the base to behind the middle where it gradually blends with the purple tint at that point; beneath black, the metasternum and abdomen dark blue green. Pubescence silvery white, generally sparse and inconspicuous.

Head shallowly concave, the medial impression a little deeper on the vertex; surface punctate and moderately pubescent. Antennæ rather short, black, basal six joints with brassy-green luster; joints 1-3 elongate, 4 about as wide as long, its outer angle not produced, 5 and 6 swollen and compactly joined, 7-11 feebly serriform, the individual joints transversely subquadrate.

Prothorax slightly wider than long, subinflated anteriorly, sides parallel and broadly arcuate, sinuate posteriorly before the rectangular hind angles; front margin prominently rounded at middle, hind margin bisinuate and with shallow emargination before the scutellum; disk convex without median channel, surface moderately

shining and sparsely pubescent, coarsely strigose, and with sparse, fine punctures; hind angles carinate; lateral marginal line sinuate as viewed from the side.

Elytra at base perceptibly narrower than the thorax, at apical third subequal in width to the latter; sides with the usual post-humeral sinuation; disk neither sulcate or carinate and without trace of pubescent spots, the sculpture of the usual imbricate type; apices serrulate, subacute at the sutural angles, which, however, are not produced. Scutellum feebly convex at middle but not really carinate.

Pygidium without carina. Prosternal lobe feebly sinuate; intercoxal process subparallel behind the coxæ, the free visible apex widely emarginato-truncate. Abdomen moderately punctate and transversely rugulose, shining, apex of last ventral broadly rounded; tooth of tarsal claws only slightly turned inward.

Length 6.2; width 1.4 mm.

The type above described is a male, having the prosternum rather densely pubescent and the first and second ventral segments with a pubescent groove which does not reach the second ventral suture; the tibiæ are without perceptible apical spur or mucro.

Described from a single example sent me by Mr. D. K. Duncan. It bears label "Tucson, Arizona, July 2, 1924; A. A. Nichol."

In coloration and antennal formation this species is quite unlike anything hitherto known from our fauna. I am assuming the latter peculiarity to be normal, as it would seem to be since the two antennæ are identical in form, but if further examples should prove the structure to be a malformation the species would still have to take a position next to *muticus*, according to Mr. Fisher's table.

Melanophila arcuata n. sp.

Rather broadly oblong oval, subdepressed; black, head and body beneath with distinct æneous luster, pronotum with faint traces of the same, elytra not visibly æneous; upper surface with very sparse, short and inconspicuous pale hairs, integuments moderately shining.

Head densely punctate, front with a short fine median carina between two smoother, raised callus-like spots; occiput with a fine median impressed line.

Prothorax about three-fifths as long as wide, widest at middle, sides as seen from above nearly evenly arcuate, the base very little wider than the apex; hind angles sharply defined and slightly obtuse; surface densely punctate without any well-defined median transverse

strigosity, disk with an impression each side at about the middle of the length, lateral marginal line obsolete for a short distance in front.

Elytra oval, width five-eighths as great as the sutural length, base slightly wider than the base of the thorax, sides arcuate throughout, apices rounded and finely serrate. Punctures close, moderately coarse, becoming subgranulose at base and with a tendency toward an arrangement in transverse lines; each elytron with two broad ill-defined discal impressions and three obtuse subcostiform lines, of which the one nearest the suture is longest but not reaching either base or apex.

Prosternum broadly feebly emarginate in front, the intercoxal process suddenly narrowed at tip; surface very densely punctate and with erect cinereous hairs; metasternum and abdomen more sparsely punctate.

Length 9.6 mm.; width 4.25 mm.

Arizona: Grand Canyon of the Colorado (north rim), August 18, 1929. A single example of uncertain sex collected by Miss Edith Mank of Lawrence, Massachusetts, who kindly permits me to retain the type.

This species is probably closest to *drummondi,* but lacks the strigosity of the pronotal surface characteristic of that species, and the sides of the thorax are more evenly arcuate and more narrowed behind.

Scorpionidea From Washington

The author has in her collection seven specimens of *Vaejovis boreus* (Girard) collected by Mrs. Rose C. Movius on May 1, 1931, at Selah (Yakima County), Washington. This record is of interest since Ewing (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 73 (9), 1928, p. 12) records this species from Idaho and Oregon to North Dakota, Nebraska and Arizona, but makes no mention of Washington specimens. Furthermore, it is the first species of the order Scorpionidea to be recorded from the state.—Harriet Exline, University of Washington.